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The NATURE *and* TENDENCY *of the* WRITINGS *for and against the* ADMINISTRATION, *calmly considered, and truly stated.*

IT hath hitherto been looked upon as a very strong Testimony against the Righteousness of any Cause, when its Advocates have deserted *Arguments* and *Facts*, to take up with *scurrilous Appellations* and *scandalous Suggestions*. This Maxim, however old, is certainly well founded; for, if such Language, and such Practices, were to be tolerated, it would follow that there could be no such thing as *free Debate*. It is notorious to all the World, that those who have Truth and Sense of their Side, have never treated their Adversaries after this Manner, but, on the contrary, have used them with the utmost Candor and Good Manners. I will give an Instance in the Controversies which have subsisted between the *Church of Rome*, and the *Church of England*, since the Reformation: The Advocates for the former have been ever prone to the Usage of bold Assertions, angry Declamations, and false and scandalous Reflections, on the Persons of their Opponents; whereas on the other Side, Strength of Argument, unaffected Literature, calm and moderate Language, have been always given, and the *Cause* only, not the *Persons* of its Defenders, considered and set before the Publick in a just Light.

THE most learned and most ingenious *Caleb D'Anvers*, Esq; in order to maintain that Superiority which he claims over all other Writers, present, past, and to come, hath, in his Paper of last *Saturday*, most notoriously display'd his Contempt of *Reason* and *Example*, in respect to the Point before-mentioned: He opens his Paper with these Words;

'It is remarkable that the *Spanish Advocates* 'have for some time past suspended their unnatural Insults upon our *plundered Merchants*; 'and affect all on a Sudden to take the other 'Side of the Question.'

I appeal to all his Readers, if for the sake of this Term, *Spanish Advocates*, this Sentence is not very obscurely, or rather unintelligibly, express'd: If he had said, the *Writers on the other Side*, or had thought fit to mark out his Opponents by any of the *Billingsgate* Phrases which eminently adorn his Paper, excepting only this Term of *Spanish Advocates*, the Passage would have been clear; whereas in its present Dress, it seems as if the *same* Persons were *Spanish Advocates*, and *Advocates against the Spaniards*. Thus *Sense* is sacrificed to *Sound*, and *Perspicuity*, the fairest Quality in an Author, to the *Coachman-like* Appetite of bestowing *ill Names* upon an Adversary. A high Proof of *Integrity*, *Impartiality*, and *Patriotism*, truly!

EVEN *Silence* itself cannot satisfy this People: If they are styled *Spanish Advocates*, for not calling the *Spaniards* Names; they are now styled *Anglo-Spaniards*, for holding their Tongues; and it is with great Candor and Modesty represented that they would not have been silent, if the IRISH DON had not withdrawn their *Pensions*; an Aspersion as false, as the Expression is impudent, and which speaks him who uses it to be less an *Englishman*, than a *Tartar*. The *Britons* have always known how to avenge their Wrongs, on any of their Neighbours who injure them, without violating the *Laws of Nations*, by abusing *Publick Ministers*. This shews the malicious Virulence of the *Party*, who endeavour, by calling themselves the *Nation*, to stir up as many Enemies as they can to the Nation, and then leave the Administration to deal with them; for, except a *War of Words* will reduce them, these Gentlemen will go no further.

BUT while the Attention of the Publick was confined to *Foreign Affairs*, the wise and well-meaning Authors of *White Fryars Common Sense*, were contriving a new Scene, and, in Compassion of the *Legislature*, which was otherwise employ'd, modestly resolved to call his Majesty and his Administration to an Account for his *Civil List*. As this hath been given him by *Parliament*, and, as we have been often told by the same Persons, that he holds his *Crown* by the same Tenure, an Enquiry into his *Title* to *that*, may very naturally follow an Enquiry into the *Management* of his *Revenue*; and if these Gentlemen have a Right to take such Points into their Consideration, I confess I shall begin to think our Constitution has suffered a very surprizing Change; for I will venture to say, there is not a Hint of this, either in our *Statutes*, or our Books of *Common Law*, but a great deal which seems to be *point blank* against it, and which I am persuaded that if these People had ever read, they would have demurr'd a little on the Publication of their Paper.

IT is as far from my Intention to expose these Gentlemen to any Prosecution, as it is to enter into an Examination of any of the Points they have stated: I have no Inclination to do the first, and I have no Authority to do the latter. There is no Necessity that as often as People act *indiscreetly*, the Government should proceed to *Severity*; and if they do not, in my poor Opinion it argues *Lenity*, not any Concession of those things being *right* which indiscreet People have been mad enough to advance. On the other hand, if Persons should take upon them to enter into *Debate* on Points of so high a Nature, they would be no less culpable, though in the right, than their Antagonists, who are in the wrong. By a Parity of Reason, all the Laws of the Land may, *one* by *one*, be drawn into Judgment by the Writers of *Weekly Journals*, and the *People* called upon to suspend their *Obedience*, till such time as it is settled whether it is fit for them to *obey* or *not*. The Absurdity and Inconvenience of such Prodeedings must be so clear to every Man of common Understanding, that I should be both tedious and impertinent if I insisted upon it any longer.

BUT, though I meddle not any farther with the Point the Authors of *Common Sense* would bring into *Judgment*, I must beg leave to observe, That if they had had any Right to consider it, this was of all the most *improper Time*. These very Writers have done all they could to put the Nation into a Ferment with respect to *Foreign Affairs*; and if they did this with no other View than to assert the Honour of the Nation, and to serve their injured Countrymen the Merchants, would they, while this very Matter was pending, endeavour to *inflame* the Minds of their Fellow-Subjects, as to *Domestick Transactions*? May it not be fairly inferred, that in the former, as well as in the latter Case, they have nothing but *Disturbance* in view, and that to keep the People in hot Water, they will not fail to tell them every Week that their Affairs are running to *Ruin*, either at *Home* or *Abroad*, without ever proposing any practicable Method for *mending* them, or ever putting on an Air of Seriousness and Concern at the melancholy *Tales* they are constantly telling! Surely this is sufficient to open the Eyes of their Readers, that these Men mean by *Common Sense*, their *Own Sense* only, and that they have a mind to persuade the People the *State* is either in a *Fever* or a *Consumption*, that they may have the recommending of *Physicians*, who, if we will take *their Words*, will be extremely careful of the *Patient*, and never expect a *Fee*.

IT is impossible for me to be a *Judge* of the Sensation others have of the present State of *Publick Affairs*; but for myself, I can truly say that it is with the utmost Concern I behold Papers put every Day into the Hands of weak and ill-judging People, tending to insinuate the blackest and basest Falshoods, with respect to the most important Affairs, attended with foul and injurious Language towards those who have deserved best of the People, and who alone have defended them from falling under the Misfortunes which these Libels would persuade them they feel. I cannot help being amazed and astonished at the Blindness and Stupidity of Folks, who have otherwise Sense enough, when I see them reading with Patience, which is a kind of Approbation, Representations alike injurious to the Government, the Legislature, and the People of *Britain*. For what else are the repeated Declamations on the Tameness with which we have of late suffered Injuries, accompanied with Sneers on our Religion, as if the Title *Most Christian* included *Infamy*? What other the turning all out late Laws into Ridicule, and imputing every Transaction about them to the Force of Corruption? What other can be thought of the Comparisons lately made between the Inhabitants of *this Island*, and of other Countries, purporting, that in the present Age *we* have *sunk* beneath them *all*? To me it seems apparent that if things go long in this Channel, the *Dregs* of the *People* will begin to despise all Authority, and to throw off the *Yoke* of the *Laws* in every Instance which suits not with their Dispositions. My Reasons for it are these: In the *first* place, *Political Papers* and *Pamphlets on Affairs of State*, contain things so much out of the Road, even of *middling People*, that nothing is more frequent than to see them *misapprehended* and *misunderstood*. When these Mistakes enter the Heads of Men of factious and enthusiastick Principles, they magnify them in Discourse; and hence, in the *second* place, the *ordinary* Sort of Folks, who depend on the before mentioned, and who receive from them their *Conceptions* of *Things*, as well as their *Subsistance*, lose all Temper and Patience, and, quite light-headed with the silly things they have been told, believe that *setting up a Turnpike*, or *putting down of Gin*, gives them a just Right to lay by all Regard for their *Superiors*, to treat the *Laws* with *Contempt*, and set the *Government* at *Defiance*.

I know very well that the Authors of our *Political Discourses* take nothing more amiss than to have such *Consequences* deduced from them. I do admit that my *affirming* is no *Evidence*; but I must also insist that their *Denial* cannot pass for *Proof*. In order to shew the Falshood of what I have suggested, they must demonstrate the *Inconnection* between their *Principles* and such *Practices*, and they must assign some other probable Cause for the *Riots*, *Tumults*, and *Insurrections*, which have been within these *few* Months so *common*. Till they do this, Men of *Common Sense* and *Integrity* cannot possibly take them for PATRIOTS, but must believe them what I have represented, DISTURBERS *of the* PEOPLE.

R. FREEMAN.

[*Price* TWO-PENCE.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following are further Particulars of the Defeat of the Tartars, which we mentioned in our last.

The Tartars of the Crim, Bialogorod, Budziack, and Nogay, say our Advices, that were assembled on the Frontiers, to the Number of above 80,000 Men, (besides 10000 Janizaries, and

and 9 Pieces of Cannon) under the Kan of the Crim, who commanded them in Perſon, have not only miſcarried in their Projects, but been repulſed in ſeveral Places with conſiderable Loſs, and obliged to retire with very great Precipitation. It appears that their Deſign was to penetrate into the Ukraine by three different Places upon the River Donetz, but particularly betwixt Jena and Bachmath, where there are very conſiderable Salt Mines, which they had a Deſign to deſtroy, and had for that end detach'd a conſiderable Body of Forces, but two Regiments of Dragoons that were poſted on that Side, fell upon the Tartars with ſo much Bravery, that they kill'd a great Number of 'em, diſpoſed the reſt, and took ſeveral Priſoners, with the Kan's chief Pair of Colours. Lieutenant General Douglaſs is ſaid to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much in this Action. The Tartars left 400 of their Men, and among them ſeveral of their chief Officers, dead upon the Spot, beſides thoſe dead Bodies they carried off of the Field according to Cuſtom.

The Count de Munich, continue theſe Advices who is in purſuit of the flying Tartars, and is joyn'd by General Douglaſs, ſent a Detachment of the braveſt Calmucks in the Army before him, who having actually overtaken a great Number of the diſmounted Tartars, they were all put to the Sword, after having defended themſelves a long time like Deſperadoes, and refuſed Quarter. The Tartar Priſoners report, That a great Number of their Horſes died upon the Road before they could reach the Frontiers of the Ukraine, and that many more were like to drop in their Retreat, for want of Forage; becauſe before the Winter they ſet Fire to all the Fields upon the Road, to hinder the Graſs from growing; ſo that 'tis a Queſtion whether the Tartars who came out with above 200,000 Horſes, will be able to carry back half that Number. The Priſoners are alſo at a Loſs to expreſs the Miſery they have ſuffered for want of Proviſions.

It is thought, as the Country is covered with Snow, the greateſt Part of the Tartars and all their Horſes muſt periſh before they can reach their reſpective Habitations, the Tartars of Crimea having five or ſix hundred Werſts to march before they can come to the Perecop, and the Tartars of Budziack and Bielgorod much farther. This Rout or Defeat of the Tartars is looked upon by the Court of Petersburg as an Affair of the greateſt Conſequence; for they ſay it will in great Meaſure extirpate thoſe People, and perhaps oblige the Turks to make up Matters as ſoon as poſſible, ſince they cannot well carry on a War with Ruſſia without the Aſſiſtance of ſuch irregular Troops to oppoſe the Ruſſian Tartars and Coſſacks.

Letters from *Iſpahan*, the Capital of Perſia, dated the 10th of November laſt, ſay, that the Governor had made publick Rejoicings all over that City for three Days together, upon Advice by Expreſs from Kouli Kan the Sophi, that his eldeſt Son, the Prince Irſa Kuli Mirſa, had made himſelf Maſter of the principal Places of the Province of Bucharia; that he had alſo taken Orſcheasky, and that having afterwards march'd with his Army towards Balck, he put 3000 Men to the Rout, that offer'd to diſpute the Paſſage of a certain Defile with him, and that then he lay'd Siege to the Town, which in a few Days after ſurrendered by Compoſition; and after having likewiſe reduced the Town of the Kapechakis, he was actually on the March to beſiege Candus. 'Tis added, that 'tis the general Opinion, that as ſoon as Kouli Kan is peaceable Poſſeſſor of the Throne of Perſia, he will renew the War againſt the Turks.

We are aſſured from *Vienna*, that the New Convention between that Court and the Ruſſian, imports in Subſtance, that all the Endeavours poſſible be uſed to drive the Infidels from Wallachia, Moldavia, Beſſarabia and Boſnia, as well as to retake the Towns of Widdin and Niſſa from them; that when this is done, the Emperor ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of thoſe two Cities and the Province of Boſnia; that Ruſſia ſhall keep Aſoph and all its Conqueſts on the Eaſtern Side of the Crim, and in Cuban; that the Fortreſs of Choczim ſhall be demoliſhed and yielded to Poland for a certain Equivalent; that certain Hereditary Princes be eſtabliſhed independent of the Two Crowns, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Beſſarabia

The Boſniacks and other Turkiſh Militia having beſieged Uſitza, were obliged to retire for want of Proviſions; tho' not without having burnt 500 Houſes in the Town of Uſitza, and in the Villages in the Neighbourhood.

Durand, the French Gentleman, who was lately killed in a Duel, dying excommunicate, tho' before his Death he expreſs'd a ſincere Repentance, the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Vienna has thought fit to get him abſolv'd, and for that end deputed the Chanter of the Metropolitan Church, who repair'd to the Spot, and took off the Excommunication according to the Ceremonies preſcribed by the Church of Rome; but all his Eſtate has been confiſcated to the Emperor's Uſe, according to the Laws of the Country; and in purſuance thereof M. de Kees, the Regiſter of Auſtria, went to a Lady's Houſe and ſeiz'd a Trunk which the Deceaſed had order'd to be removed thither, wherein were 9000 Florins, beſides other Effects. Crimeri his Antagoniſt is out of Danger, but he has already been caſhier'd, and the Convent to which he is retired is ſurrounded with a Guard at his own Expence, to hinder him from eſcapeing. Two Surgeons that were preſent at the Duel are under Arreſt.

An Imperial Decree having lately been ſent to the Counteſs of Seckendorf, whereby Liberty is given her to retire, and live where ſhe ſhall think fit, makes it imagined that the Affairs of the Count her Husband are not in ſo advantageous a Situation as was at firſt believed.

A Letter from *Baſtia* in the Iſle of Corſica, dated the 25th ult. ſays, that as 5 or 6000 Corſicans were advancing to attack Porto Vecchio, which the Geneſe took from them laſt Year, the French Frigat Flora, being at that time cruizing off the Coaſt to obſerve the Motion of the Malecontents, their General, upon Sight of the French Flag, made ſeveral Signals, that he deſired to go on board her, and the Long Boat was accordingly put out for him. When he came on board, he ſaid to the Marquis de Pardaillan, the Commander, 'That he 'was glad of the Opportunity to aſſure him of 'his and the Corſicans profound Reſpect for 'the King of France, and their Submiſſion to 'his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Determination.' To which the Marquis reply'd, 'That he was 'very glad to find him ſo well diſpoſed; but 'that neither his Behaviour, nor that of the 'Corſicans, was at all anſwerable to the Aſſurance he had now given, ſince 'twas under his 'Command, that the Malecontents offered to 'commit Hoſtilities in Sight of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Flag.' The General anſwer'd, 'That to convince him of the Sincerity of 'what he ſaid, he would retire with his Troops 'that very Day from Porto Vecchio.' And when he went aſhore he was as good as his Word. The Letter adds, that as 6 French Officers were one Day a Hunting, they were ſeiz'd by a Party of Malecontents, who carried them to their Quarters, where they were very ſplendidly regal'd by the Chief Officer, who ſent them back again with a Guard to the Bars of the City, after telling them, 'That they muſt 'for the future be more circumſpect in their 'Rambles, becauſe they might happen to fall 'into the Clutches of the confederate Party, 'who would perhaps think they deſerved no 'Favour, as being Friends to the Genoeſe.' Upon this all the Officers of the French Troops are ſtrictly prohibited to ſtir out of Baſtia without his Leave.

They write from *Naples*, that the King has declared that he will not ſuffer the Lords poſſeſſed of Eſtates in either of the Sicilies, to miſuſe their Vaſſals; and has permitted theſe latter to bring their Complaints to the Royal Council, from which great Advantages have already accrued to them. The Duke of Berwick, Ambaſſador from Spain, is dangerouſly ill there.

A Letter of the 15th ult. O. S. from *Cadiz* ſays, that in purſuance of a late Decree of his Catholick Majeſty, eſtabliſhing a new Duty upon all foreign Ships that ſhall hereafter come into or go out of that Port (the Produce of which is to go towards the Appointments of the Infante Don Phillip, Great Admiral of the Spaniſh Monarchy) the Governor of that City, notified to the Conſuls of England, Holland, France, &c. 'That they muſt in three Days 'Time give in a Certificate of the Name, 'Burthen, and Dimenſions of every Ship, great 'and ſmall, of their reſpective Country, which 'has arrived at, or ſailed from the Harbour 'of that City, and other Ports within their 'Conſular Juriſdiction, from the firſt of November laſt, together with the Names of 'their Commanders, and the Nature of their 'Cargoes, &c.' When this Order was ſignified to the Conſuls, they were ſummon'd to comply with it on Pain of Impriſonment; but the Term of three Days being by much too ſhort, the Conſuls of England, Holland and France, have in Concert remonſtrated againſt it

Advices from the *Hague* ſay, they have an Account by the Captain of one of their Ships taken by the Spaniards near Porto Rico, and carried into the Havanna, that the Spaniards there are making great Preparations for ſome ſecret Expedition; and he heard, that a Ship belonging to our South Sea Company, which arrived the 7th of December laſt at Buenos Ayres, with 336 Slaves, ſold them all off, and was afterwards arreſted by Order of the Spaniſh Government.

LONDON.

His Majeſty's Command having been ſignify'd to the Lord Mayor of London, by a Letter from the Lords and others of his Majeſty's Privy Council, that Order ſhould be taken for the better putting in Execution, *the Act for laying a Duty upon Retailing of Spirituous Liquors*, and the Act made againſt *Riots* in the firſt Year of the Reign of King George I. as alſo his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, of the 8th of laſt March, for putting in Execution the ſaid Acts, and for protecting the Officers of Juſtice, and all others in their juſt and laudable Endeavours to aſſiſt the Magiſtrates therein, and for ſuppreſſing all Combinations and Confederacies to encourage Diſobedience to the ſaid Laws; and for puniſhing all Attempts for Riots, or to inſult and abuſe thoſe who give Informations, and make Diſcovery of the Offenders againſt the ſaid Act:

On Thurſday laſt Week, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, and ſeveral other Juſtices of the Peace for the City and Liberties of London had a Meeting, at which they iſſued Orders, in his Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly charging and requiring all Conſtables within the ſaid Cities and Liberties, to uſe their beſt Diligence and Endeavours to put the ſaid Laws in Execution; and that they do from time to time apprehend and ſeize all ſuch Perſons as they ſhall at any time find offending againſt either of the ſaid Acts; or ſuch as ſhall be unlawfully or riotouſly aſſembled to obſtruct the Officers and others in the due Execution of the ſaid Laws; or ſhall Inſult or Abuſe any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be concern'd in bringing any Offenders to Juſtice; and that they ſhall carry ſuch Perſon or Perſons before the Lord Mayor, or ſome other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the City and Liberties thereof (who ſit daily in the Guildhall, Saturday and Sundays excepted, for the Diſpatch of publick Juſtice) that they may be examined and dealt with according to the Statutes and Laws in that Behalf. And the ſaid Conſtables are to take Notice, that if they or any of them ſhall be found Remiſs or Negligent in doing their Duty in the Premiſes, they will be proſecuted and puniſhed for ſuch their Neglect with the utmoſt Severity of Law.

In Purſuance of a Letter from his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Middleſex, and alſo of a Letter from his Grace to the Chairman of the City and Liberty

Liberty of Weſtminſter, recommending an exact and vigorous Execution of the Laws to prevent the ſelling Geneva, and to put the Laws in Force againſt Riots and Tumults; ſeveral of his Majeſty's Juſtices met on Tueſday, to the Number of three or four and Thirty, and reſolved, that they would effectually enforce the ſaid Laws, and bring the Offenders againſt them to Puniſhment; for which Purpoſe, they will have frequent Meetings in their ſeveral Diviſions, and oblige the Conſtables to attend and do their Duty in theſe Caſes.

Thurſday began the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the Tower Liberty, at the Court Houſe on Tower-Hill, where his Majeſty's late Proclamation for putting in Execution the Gin Act and the Riot Act, were publickly read in Court; and alſo a Letter from the Lords, and others of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, for enforcing the ſame; and Sir John Gonſon opened the ſaid Seſſions with a very learned and ingenious Speech or Charge to the Grand Jury and Conſtables, ſuitable to the Occaſion; and all the Juſtices and Gentlemen agreed to meet together in a Rotation at the ſaid Court Houſe every Afternoon in the Week, at 4 o'Clock, on purpoſe to receive Informations againſt the Sellers of Gin, and carry the Gin Act into Execution: The firſt Meeting to begin on Monday.

Robert Rochfort of Galliſtown in the County of Weſt-Meath, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the ſaid County, is, by his Majeſty's Patent, created a Peer of Ireland, by the Stile and Title of Lord Viſcount Belfield, in the ſaid County.

Laſt Week his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle received a Letter from Mr. Keene, with an Account, that upon his Repreſentations and Interceſſion. Monſ. de la Quadra had ſent an Order to Cadiz, to releaſe the Engliſh Sailors there, whereupon 71 unhappy Wretches, who were impriſoned and had ſuffered great Hardſhips, were diſcharged, and being ſupplied by the Britiſh Conſul, were put on board an Engliſh Ship, and are returning to their Native Country.

It having been been repreſented to the Weſt India Merchants, that ſeveral of the unhappy Sea-men, who were taken by the Spaniards, and were now in Slavery at Old Cadiz, had Wives and Families here in great Diſtreſs: They immediately ſet on foot a Subſcription for their Support, and a handſome Collection has been made within theſe few Days.

The Differences which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the Lords and Commons in Ireland, about the latter's Claiming to be within the Bar when they meet the Lords at Conferences, is accommodated, after much Debate, and the Lords have given the Point up.

On Monday the Right Honourable the Lord Walpole made a Preſent of the famous Horſe *Diamond*, reckon'd the beſt Hunter in England, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke; and his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to take the Groom that brought him into his Service.

SITTINGS appointed in London and Middleſex, before the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench in Eaſter Term, 1738.

London.		Middleſex.	
Saturday,	April 12	Saturday,	April 29
Saturday,	May 6	Tueſday,	May 9
Saturday,	May 13	Friday,	May 12
After Term.		After Term.	
Wedneſday,	May 17	Tueſday,	May 16

SITTINGS appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, in and after Eaſter Term, 1738.

Middleſex.		London.	
Friday,	April 21	Saturday,	April 22
Thurſday,	April 27	Friday,	April 28
Thurſday,	May 4	Friday,	May 5
Tueſday,	May 9	Wedneſday,	May 10
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday,	May 16	Wedneſday,	May 17

Thurſday laſt being Maundy Thurſday, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner to his Majeſty, diſtributed his Majeſty's Alms in Whitehall Chapel to 55 poor Men and Women, in the Manner following, viz. to each 3 Ells of Holland, a Piece of Woollen Cloth, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, 20 Shillings in a Purſe, 55 Silver Pence, Two-Pennies and Three-Pennies, a Loaf of Bread, and a Platter of Fiſh.

It having been found very inconvenient to carry the Priſoners from Newgate to the Seſſions Houſe down the Old-Bailey, and it having created great Mobs and Meetings of diſorderly People every Seſſions to ſee them go down, a Way will be made to carry them out of Newgate by a Back Door, and ſo thro' Part of the Garden belonging to the College of Phyſicians, which joins to the Seſſion Houſes.

On Wedneſday, at a General Court of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Mr. John Whiteing, who was brought up under Mr. Fern, was choſen one of the Surgeons of the ſaid Hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Chiſelden, who has reſigned.

Mr. Shepard the Builder hath obtain'd his Majeſty's Grant for building a Market for live Cattle at May Fair, on the ſame Spot where the former Market was kept.

From on board the Weſtmoreland, Capt. Shanks, lately arrived in the River from Leghorn and Naples, we have an Account of the Loſs of the Bremen Veſſel, whoſe Crew were all drowned, as follows, viz. That near the Sart off the Land's End the Bremen bore down upon him, tho' cautioned by proper Signals ſeveral times to ſtand off, and at laſt fell foul of him, in Defiance of his Crew's utmoſt Endeavours to prevent it, and carried away his Main Chains and Quarter Gallery, and at the ſame time beat in his Planks, ſo that his Ship and Hands were in the utmoſt Danger of being loſt. And that in getting clear the Weſtmoreland broke her Bow-ſprit, when the Bremen ſunk all at once.

On Friday a large mad Dog of the Maſtiff Kind was purſued out of the Country, and killed under his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire's Wall in Piccadilly, and having ſeveral large Wounds bled a great Quantity of Blood, which lay in Clods, which a large Maſtiff of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire's lick'd and eat up; upon which Mr. Hewett, Steward to his Grace, ordered the Dog to be killed directly, though valued at a Hundred Guineas, to prevent the terrible Conſequences of ſo large and fierce an Animal running mad.

On Wedneſday Evening laſt Week a Whirſter's Cart, of Martin, was ſet on Fire near Newington Turnpike, by the accidental breaking a Bottle of Aqua-Fortis with a Jolt of the Cart; tho' there was plenty of Water at Hand it was with much Difficulty extinguiſhed, but not before conſiderable Damage had been done to ſeveral Pieces of Linnen. People ſhould be very careful in the packing up and conveying this dangerous Spirit, for this is the ſecond Accident that has happened within this Fortnight from the burning Quality of this Liquor.

On Saturday Night laſt about Six in the Evening, a Chariot and ſix Horſes belonging to one Hind in Bond-Street, who lets out Coaches, refuſing to pay the Toll of Tottenham-Court Turnpike, John Davis, the Collector of the Toll, took hold of the Harneſs of one of the Wheel Horſes,, in order to ſtop the Coach; whereupon the Coachman and Poſtillion drove on with great Violence, dragging the ſaid John Davis along as he hung by the Harneſs above forty Yards, and whipping the ſaid Davis at the ſame time; but at laſt the ſaid Coachman took the But or thick End of his Whip, and knocked him down, ſo that his Head fell under the Coach, and the Wheel run over him, part of his Brains came out, and he expired on the Spot, and one of his Eyes was found in his Leather Pocket that was tied before him, wherein he puts his Tickets. Hind ſays the Murderer's Name is John Powell, a middle ſized Man, about 40, well ſet, of a blackiſh Complexion. The Poſtillion goes by the Name of the York Boy, and is about 15 Years of Age. They have both fled; but 'tis hoped they will ſoon be brought to Juſtice.

Complaint having been made that a Gang of Pick-pockets, Thieves, &c. Nightly infeſt the Piazza in Convent Garden, and the Avenues leading to the Playhouſes, to the Terror and Diſturbance of the Inhabitants, and alſo that ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies reſorting to the Play-houſes, have been robbed of their Watches, Snuff-Boxes, Handkerchiefs, &c. by them, on Saturday Night ſeveral of the ſaid Gang were apprehended by the Conſtables, and being examined before Sir John Gonſon, ſome of the moſt notorious of them were committed to Bridewell to hard Labour. And we hear that Sir John Gonſon, and another Magiſtrate, have agreed to meet ſeveral Evenings in the Week, in order to ſuppreſs the ſaid Gang; and have ordered the Conſtables of Covent-Garden Pariſh to attend on them at ſuch Meetings.

On Thuſday was a great Boxing Match between the famous Broughton and one Stephenſon, a Coachman, for a Hundred Pounds, which was won by the former. Mr. Maynar, a Barber and Peruke-maker in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, was ſqueez'd to Death as he was attempting to get into the Great Booth at Tottenham-court, to ſee the ſaid Battle.

We hear from Rotherham in Yorkſhire, that three Horſes loaden with ſix Barrels of Gunpowder, going from that Place to Sheffield, one of the Horſes fell down, and the Head of one of the Barrels flew off, and the Horſe endeavouring to riſe, ſtruck Fire, which took the Powder, blew the Horſe up, and greatly ſcorch'd the two others, as well as the Driver, who was Sixty Yards from 'em.

At the Aſſizes at *Thetford* for the County of Norfolk, the five following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. Robert Burdett, Thomas Copping, and Auguſtine Turner, for Horſe-ſtealing; Joen Newby, for Houſe-breaking and Horſe-ſtealing, who were all brought back to the Caſtle, and the Execution will be again upon the Caſtle-Hill. Four were caſt for Tranſportation, and two ſentenced to be whipped.

At the Aſſizes at *Shrewsbury*, four received Sentence of Death, viz. Carbery Egan, and Michael Laky, two Iriſhmen, for Burglary, and Edward Stones for Horſe-ſtealing; the other was reprieved. A Cauſe came on at the ſame Place between Corbet Kynaſton, Eſq; Plaintiff, and the Corporation of Shrewsbury, Defendants, upon the former's obtaining a Mandamus to be reſtor'd an Alderman: The Cauſe was tried by a ſpecial Jury; it laſted 11 Hours, and was given in Favour of the Corporation.

Laſt Monday the Aſſizes ended at *Huntingdon*, when 11 Perſons were tried, one whereof was capitally convicted, viz Charles King for ſeveral Robberies on the High-way, and Houſe-breaking; and one was burnt in the Hand.

King was reprieved for three Week, but is ordered to be executed next Saturday before Eaſter.

Dartmouth, March 24. The 21ſt at 2 o'clock in the Morning, came on Shore at Thurlſtone in Bigbury Bay, in the Limits of this Port, the Anna Helena Galliot Hoy of Amſterdam, Waegnaer, from Bourdeaux bound for Flenſburg in Denmark, Burthen about 200 Tons; her Cargo conſiſted of about 600 Hogſheads of Wine and Brandy, beſides ſome Indico, &c. As ſoon as it was known by the Country People, they came down in great Numbers, in a moſt barbarous, cruel, and inhuman Manner, carried off all her Cargo (except 14 Hogſheads of Wine and 2 Casks of Indico, which was ſaved by the Ship's Company) in Defiance of the poor unhappy Captain and his Company, as well as the Cuſtom Officers who were there to his Aſſiſtance.

Hereford, March 25. This Day William Summers and Tipping were executed here for Houſe-breaking: They behaved in a very penitent Manner, but made no Confeſſion. At the Tree the Hangman was intoxicated with Liquor, and ſuppoſing there were three ordered for Execution, was going to put one of the Ropes about the Parſon's Neck as he ſtood in the

the Cart, and was with much Difficulty prevented by the Gaoler from ſo doing.

Exon, March 24. They have begun to beat up for Volunteers to Man the Guard Ships at Plymouth; and in one Day upwards of 100 were received on board the Jerſey.

On Monday departed this Life at Creedy, the Lady Davy, Relict of Sir John Davy, Bart. who died ſome Months ago.

Yeſterday the following Perſons were tried and found guilty at the Caſtle; Richard Webb, Richard Parkins, and John Ireland, for Horſe-ſtealing; one for picking a Pocket; one for Sheep-ſtealing; one for ſtealing a Braſs Kettle; one for ſtealing of Poultry; and one for ſtealing a Pair of Shoes.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 21. Wedneſday laſt died at his Seat of Halkehead, the Right Hon. William Lord Roſs, aged 82. In the Year 1704 his Lordſhip had the Honour to repreſent her Majeſty's Royal Perſon in the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland; during the ſame Reign he was nominated one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and of her Majeſty's Privy Council: In 1705 he was appointed of the Commiſſion for the Union between Scotland and England: Upon the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King George I. his Lordſhip was elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, and thereafter appointed Lord Lieutenant of Renfrew.

He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by the Hon. George Maſter of Roſs, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

Some Days ago the Right Hon. the Earl of Caithneſs, was married to the Hon. Lady Margaret Primroſe, [a very agreeable Lady,] Siſter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roſeberrie.

Laſt Week a Commiſſion paſſed the Seals, appointing Patrick Murray of Dollary, Keeper of the Regiſter of Saſines for the Shire of Perth.

By ſeveral Letters juſt come to Town from Zetland, we have the following genuine Narrative, relating to the Ship ſaid to be wrecked on the Iſland of Fetlar, about the Middle of December laſt, viz.

Some dead Bodies, and other Indications of a Wreck, having been caſt aſhore, the Baillie of the Iſland repaired to the Place where the Wreck appeared to have happened, in order to take all proper Care of what might be ſaved for the Behoof of all concerned, and, upon a nearer Scrutiny, there were found ſome Bars, and ſeveral Pieces of coined Silver, to the Value of about 3000 l. with ſome dead Bodies, and Legs and Arms of other Bodies that had been daſhed to Pieces by the Violence of the Waves, among the Clifts of the Rocks, when the Ship was ſuppoſed to have ſtruck. There has not yet been found any ſufficient Tokens to document with Certainty what Country Ship ſhe has been; only it is conjectured, that ſhe may have belonged to the Daniſh Eaſt India Company. The Place where theſe dead Bodies, &c. were found, is a perpendicular Rock about 30 Fathom high, and below very deep Water; ſo that it is ſuppoſed, as the Sea then run very high, upon the violent Shock of the Ship's ſtriking, thoſe dead Bodies, together with the Silver, have been thrown up upon the Clifts of the Rocks, and the Remainder has fallen to the Bottom, from whence it will be impoſſible to recover any ponderous Subſtance that may have ſunk, by reaſon of the great Depth of Water, and the continual Breach upon that Rock, occaſioned by the rapid Tides.

Edinburgh, March 23. Yeſterday being the Faſt Day appointed by the Aſſociate Presbytery to mourn for the many and prevailing Sins of this Nation, it was ſolemnized about two Miles from this City by Meſſrs. Mair, Wilſon, and Ralph Erskine, three of its Members, who preached to an Auditory of ſeveral thouſands of their well-diſpoſed Adherents, from a Tent pitched in a very convenient Level a little Way up Braid's Hills. The Rev. Mr. Mair began the Work about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and choſe for his Text, *Jeremiah* l. 5, 6. Mr. Wilſon, ſucceeded him, and had for his Text, *Ezek.* xxii. 24. and the Rev Mr. Ralph Erskine concluded the whole Exerciſe by a Diſcourſe from *Hoſ.* xiii. 9. which ended about ſix o'Clock at Night: Amongſt other Grounds of Lamentation and Mourning, they mentioned the woeful Degeneracy and Backſlidings of the Church of Scotland, by their Contempt of Reformation Principles, the Breach of the ſolemn League and Covenant, and their neglecting at ſeveral times judicially to aſſert the Crown and Headſhip of Jeſus Chriſt as ſole King of the Church, in Oppoſition to the Juriſdiction aſſumed in Matters Eccleſiaſtical by any Sovereign on Earth whatſoever; the Miſery of the Nation by the late Deplorable Union of the two Kingdoms, which was the Source and Cauſe of innumerable Evils, and in particular, that they might refer to it the preſent heavy Oppreſſion this Church lay under, by the Impoſition of the late iniquitous Parliamentary Act, which was highly inconſiſtent with the ſacred Word, and derogatory of the Liberties of a free Nation. As it was a pretty good Day, many thouſands reſorted to them, rather to ſee than hear, which formed ſuch a Multitude around them, on all Hands, that it was impoſſible to hear the Sound of the Preachers Voice. 'Tis thought that the Company, for moſt Part of the Time, was not under 10,000, there being always Numbers going and coming, ſome on Horſeback, ſome in Chaiſes, and ſome a Foot, who ſpent the Time while they ſtaid, in making merry over ſtrong Ale and Spirits, with which, and other Neceſſaries, they were plentifully ſupplied, Abundance of theſe Liquors being diſpoſed at proper Diſtances from the Body of the People; and Bakers, Orange Women, Whores, and old Wives with their Ginger Bread, &c. all crying their Ware for Sale; ſo that without the Verge of the main Body, it was the likeſt in the World to a publick Fair. Before the Preaching began, ſome Gentlemen having accidentally raiſed a Hare, gave it the Chaſe, which afforded no ſmall Diverſion for ſome time; but all was quiet before the Rev. Mr. Mair mounted the Tent. As he was concluding his Sermon, a young Boy ſet ſome Whins or Furze hard by them a Fire, with a Burning-Glaſs, but the Wind being favourable, and carrying the Smoke off the People, it did little hurt; however, Mr. Wilſon obſerving it when he came up to ſucceed him, ſaid, He hoped there was there a Number of really ſincere Perſons, and intreated them that they would join with him in ſending up their Prayers for thoſe who ſcoffed at ſacred Things, and the holy Work and Purpoſe which they were about, of whom he ſaid he obſerved a Croud, and accordingly began with a Prayer in particular for them, wherein he earneſtly begg'd for their Converſion and Repentance. After he had ended his Sermon, he adminiſtered the Sacrament of Baptiſm to Ten Children. We hear of no Quarrelling that happened; however, we are apt to fancy, that the Reverend Brethren wont hereafter chuſe to have their Meeting ſo near the City, ſeeing it would be more likely to promote Exceſs and Folly with many People, than godly Faſting and Sorrow, and that their Followers wont grudge to go ſome Miles further off, to get rid of ſuch prophane and ſcoffing Attendants.

IRELAND.

Londonderry, March 12. This Day a Traveller, well dreſſed, alighted at the Houſe of Cullen Campbell, of this City, Innkeeper, who as ſoon as his Horſe was put up, deſired the Landlord to order Pipes and Tobacco, and ſend for a Barber to ſhave him: The Pipes and Tobacco were brought, and the Barber came, who is called James Mac-Allee. The Sharper, for ſo he proved, advanced a Wager to the Barber, that he would not be able to ſmoak a Pipe lying on his Back with his Eyes ſhut; the Forfeiture was, on the Sharper's ſide ten Guineas, & Barber the Wigs he brought for the Sharper's try. He lay down, took the Pipe, and cloſed his Eyes; in the mean time the honeſt Gentleman made off with the Wiggs and Money, and paid for a Bottle of Wine he had called for, part of which was all the Satisfaction Mr. Mac-Alle had for his Wigs. The Landlord came in and told him the other was gone; but he was ſo determinately reſolved to win the Wager, that he would not open his Eyes to ſee his Misfortune.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is made Colonel of the Regiment commanded by the late Brigadier Murray.

Henry Joyns, Eſq; is appointed Surveyor of his Majeſty's Gardens and Waters, in the room of Charles Dartequenave, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr. If. Ware, Secretary to the Board of Works, ſucceeds Henry Flitcroft, Eſq; promoted as by our laſt, as Surveyor of his Majeſty's Palaces of St. James's, Whitehall, and Weſtminſter.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Hoadley, Chancellor of Winchester, is collated to the Rectory of Michelmerſh, Hants.

The Rev. Mr. Linday is preſented to the Living of Penſhurſt, Kent.

DEATHS.

March 18. At Johnſton, Pembrokeſhire, in the 27th Year of his Age, of a Dropſy, Edward-Henry Edwards, Eſq; who in Right of his Mother, the Lady Elizabeth Rich, ſucceeded to the Eſtates of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, viz. the Manor of Kenſington in the County of Middleſex; the famous Farm of Choſley in the County of Berks, lett at 800 l. a Year; ſeveral Meſſuages in Bartholomew-Cloſe, London, together with the Toll of the *Pye-poulder* Court in Weſt-Smithfield; all which he has bequeathed in a moſt extraordinary manner, very much to the Prejudice of his Brother and Siſter, who hath deſerved well of him.

Mar. 19. At Knightsbridge, Major Pauncefort. *Alſo*, at his Seat near Borough-Brigg, Yorkſhire, Thomas Wicks, Eſq;

Mar. 22. At Clapton, near Hackney, Matthew Howard, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank.

Mar. 24. At his Houſe in Chandos-ſtreet, the Rev. Mr. Wilſon, Lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. *Alſo*, Mr. Boucher, Gentleman Porter to his Majeſty, and Table-keeper to the Yeoman of the Guards. *Alſo*, Charles Hall, Eſq; of New-Inn, who had his Scull fractured by being overturned in a Coach a few Days ago.

Mar. 26. Major Bennet, of Sir Robert Rich's Regiment of Dragoons. *Alſo*, at his Houſe in Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor's Square, Brigadier-General Robert Murray, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Member of Parliament for Great Bedwin in Wiltſhire, and Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore.

Mar. 30. At his Lodgings at Hyde-Park Corner, Jacob Fowler, Eſq;

A few Weeks ago died, At Gibraltar, —— Hook, Eſq; Major of General Anſtrother's Regiment of Foot there.

A few Days ſince died, The Rev. Mr. Stevens, Vicar of Grindon, Warwickſhire. *Alſo*, at Millbank, Weſtminſter, the Rev. Mr. George Barter.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon. Bank Stock, 141 3 4ths. India 174 1 half. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 111 1 4th. New Ditto, 109 1 8th. Three per Cent. Annuity 105 1 half. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 109 3 4ths. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99 3 4ths. Royal Aſſurance 109 1 half. London Aſſurance 15. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 13 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 21. 18 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 21. 2 s. 6 d. Prem.

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